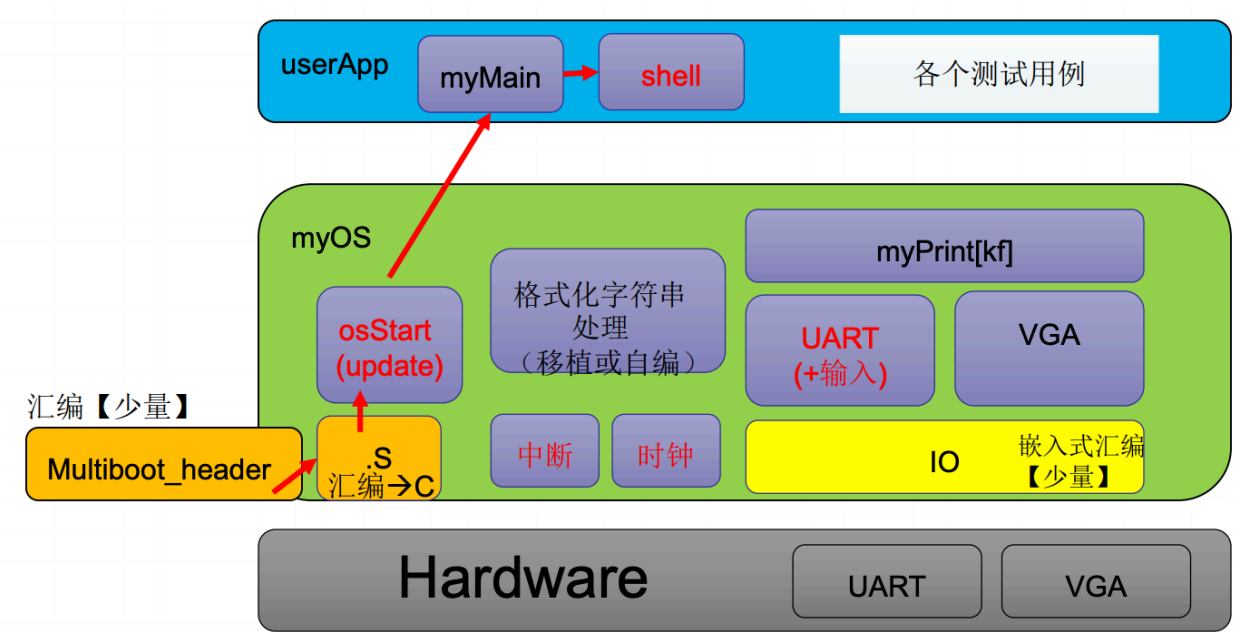


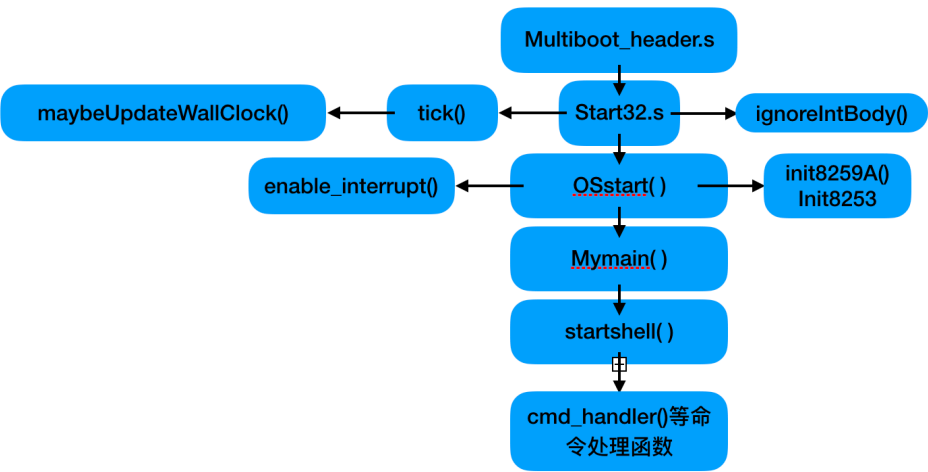
实验三 shell&Interrupt

软件框架及概述



概述：从Multiboot_header进入入操作系统内核(myOS)，然后开始为进入入C程序准备好上下文，初始化操作系统，设置好中断处理和时钟。再调用用userApp入口myMain。在myMain中测试功能，包括通过调用Myprint[tf]函数实现 VGA输出和串口输出以及用户的shell功能。

主流程及其实现



主流程图

主流程说明：multiboot_header.s调用_start入口，myOS中的Start32.s初始化了一个中断描述符表IDT和寄存器IDTR，将所有中断处理程序初始化为一个缺省处理函数ignore_int1()，设置时钟中断(包括后续的tick维护、墙钟维护和显示)，提供了osStart()入口，做好第一次调用C语言入口前的准备，进入osStart()后，先初始化操作系统，包括初始化i8259、i8253，并开中断，再调用与userApp之间的接口myMain，进入myMain后，调用startshell()进入自定义shell，显示交互界面，接受和处理命令行。

主要功能模块及其实现（含源代码说明）

模块一 基本功能

1. init8259A()

```
1  extern void outb (unsigned short int port_to, unsigned char value);
2  extern unsigned char inb(unsigned short int port_from);
3  void init8259A(void)          //初始化 PIC i8259
4  {
5      outb(0x21,0xff);
6      outb(0xA1,0xff);
7
8      outb(0x20,0x11);
9      outb(0x21,0x20);
10     outb(0x21,0x04);
11     outb(0x21,0x03);
12
13     outb(0xA0,0x11);
14     outb(0xA1,0x28);
15     outb(0xA1,0x02);
16     outb(0xA1,0x01);
17
18 }
```

2. Init8253()

```
1  extern void outb (unsigned short int port_to, unsigned char value);
2  extern unsigned char inb(unsigned short int port_from);
3  void init8253(void)          //初始化PTI: i8253, 时钟中断的频率定为100HZ, 分频参数
                                为11932
4  {
5      outb(0x43,0x34);
6      outb(0x40,11932 & 0xff);
7      outb(0x40,11932 >> 8);
8      outb(0x21,inb(0x21)&0xFE);
9  }
```

3. tick()

流程：tick() -----> maybeUpdateWallClock()

```

1  extern void maybeUpdateWallClock(void);
2  int count=0;    //维护tick
3
4  void tick(void)    //处理周期性时钟中断
5  {
6      maybeUpdateWallClock();
7      ++count;
8  }

```

4. 维护时钟和显示时钟,

流程: maybeUpdateWallClock()----->setWallClock()----->setWallClockHook()----->displayClock()-----> getWallClock()

```

1  int hh=0, mm=0, ss=0, ms=0;
2  extern int count;
3
4  void setWallClock(int h, int m, int s)    //初始化墙钟
5  {
6      hh=h;
7      mm=m;
8      ss=s;
9  }
10
11 void getWallClock(int *h, int *m, int *s)    //读取墙钟
12 {
13     *h = hh;
14     *m = mm;
15     *s = ss;
16 }
17
18 void displayClock()    //右下角显示墙钟
19 {
20     int hour,minute,second;
21     getWallClock(&hour,&minute,&second);
22
23     int where = 0xb8000 + 25*80*2;
24     *(unsigned char *)(where - 2) = (second % 10) + '0';
25     *(unsigned char *)(where - 1) = 0x6;
26     *(unsigned char *)(where - 4) = (second - second % 10) / 10 + '0';
27     *(unsigned char *)(where - 3) = 0x6;
28
29     *(unsigned char *)(where - 6) = ':';
30     *(unsigned char *)(where - 5) = 0x6;
31
32     *(unsigned char *)(where - 8) = (minute % 10) + '0';
33     *(unsigned char *)(where - 7) = 0x6;
34     *(unsigned char *)(where - 10) = (minute - minute % 10) / 10 + '0';
35     *(unsigned char *)(where - 9) = 0x6;

```

```

36
37     *(unsigned char *) (where - 12) = ':';
38     *(unsigned char *) (where - 11) = 0x6;
39
40     *(unsigned char *) (where - 14) = (hour % 10) + '0';
41     *(unsigned char *) (where - 13) = 0x6;
42     *(unsigned char *) (where - 16) = (hour - hour % 10) / 10 + '0';
43     *(unsigned char *) (where - 15) = 0x6;
44
45 }
46
47 void setWallClockHook(void (*func)(void))           //设置hook
48 {
49     (*func)();
50 }
51
52 void maybeUpdateWallClock(void)                     //根据tick维护墙钟
53 {
54     static int flag = 1;
55     if(1==flag)
56     {
57         setWallClock(12,26,38);
58         flag = 0;
59     }
60
61     ms+=10;                                         //维护ms, ss, mm, hh
62     if(ms>=1000) {ms=0;ss++;}
63     if(ss>=60) {ss=0;mm++;}
64     if(mm>=60) {mm=0;hh++;}
65     if(hh>=24) hh=0;
66
67     if(0==count%100) setWallClockHook(displayClock);
68
69     void (*wallClock_hook)()=0;
70     if (wallClock_hook) wallClock_hook();
71 }

```

模块二 中断处理

1. 中断缺省处理程序 ignoreIntBody()

```

1 void ignoreIntBody(void)                         //处理除时钟中断之外的所有其他中断
2 {
3     unsigned char *ptr = (unsigned char *)0xb8000;
4     char *str="Unknown interrupt1\0";
5     char c;
6     int row=24,col=0;
7     c = *str;
8     while (c!='\0'){

```

```

9     ptr[(row * 80 + col) * 2] = c;
10    ptr[(row * 80 + col) * 2 + 1] = 0x4;
11    c = *(++str);
12    col ++;
13 }
14 }

```

2. 开中断, 关中断

```

1  .text
2  .code32
3      .globl enable_interrupt
4      .globl disable_interrupt
5
6  enable_interrupt:      #开中断
7      sti
8      ret
9
10 disable_interrupt:    #关中断
11     cli
12     ret

```

模块三 shell

流程: startShell()----->cmd_handler()/help_handler()

```

1  #define NULL 0
2  extern unsigned char uart_get_char(void);
3  extern int myPrintk(int color, const char *format, ...);
4  extern int strcmp(char *str1, char *str2);
5  extern char *strtok(char *str, const char *delim);
6
7  // 命令处理函数
8  int cmd_handler(int, char **);
9  int help_handler(int, char **);
10
11 // 帮助处理函数
12 void help_help(void);
13
14 struct command {
15     char *cmd;
16     int (*func)(int argc, char *argv[]);
17     void (*help_func)(void);
18     char *desc;
19 } cmds[] = {
20     {"cmd", cmd_handler, NULL, "list all commands"},
21     {"help", help_handler, help_help, "help [cmd]"},
22     {"", NULL, NULL, ""}
23 };

```

```

24
25
26 // help 的帮助
27 void help_help(void)
28 {
29     myPrintk(0x7, "\nUSAGE : help [cmd]\n");
30 }
31
32 // help 命令处理函数
33 int help_handler(int argc, char *argv[])
34 {
35     help_help();
36     if(argc>2) return 1;
37     if(argc==2){
38         int i=0;
39         while(cmds[i].func!=NULL){
40             if(strcmp(argv[1], cmds[i].cmd)==0) {
41                 myPrintk(0x7, "\n%s\n", cmds[i].desc);
42                 break;
43             }
44             ++i;
45         }
46         if(cmds[i].func==NULL) return 1;
47     }
48     return 0;
49 }
50
51 // cmd 命令处理函数
52 int cmd_handler(int argc, char **argv)
53 {
54     if(argc!=1) return 1;
55     myPrintk(0x7, "\nlist all registered commands:\n");
56     myPrintk(0x7, "command name : description\n");
57     int i=0;
58     while(cmds[i].func!=NULL){
59         myPrintk(0x7, "%13s: %s\n", cmds[i].cmd, cmds[i].desc);
60         ++i;
61     }
62     return 0;
63 }
64
65
66 void startShell(void)
67 {
68     // TODO
69     int pos,i,argc;
70     unsigned char single[2];
71     unsigned char buf[200];
72     const char split[2]=" ";

```

```

73     char *args[50];
74     unsigned char c;
75     while(1)
76     {
77         myPrintk(0x3, "rbzhang >:");
78         pos=0;
79         while((c=uart_get_char())!='\r')           //读入一行输入到buf[]
80         {
81             single[0]=c;
82             single[1]='\0';
83             myPrintk(0x7, single);
84             buf[pos++]=c;
85         }
86         buf[pos]='\0';
87
88         args[0]=strtok(buf, split);
89         i=0;
90
91
92         while(args[i]!=NULL){
93             ++i;
94             args[i]=strtok(NULL, split);           //分解一行输入，用指针数组args[]
指向每个部分
95         }
96
97
98         if (args[0] == NULL) {
99             myPrintk(0x7, "\n");
100             continue;
101         }
102
103         argc=i;
104         i=0;
105         while(cmds[i].func!=NULL){                //选择待执行的内置命令
106             if (strcmp(args[0], cmds[i].cmd) == 0) {
107                 if(1==(*cmds[i].func)(argc, args))myPrintk(0x7, "\nError
arguments!\n");
108                 break;
109             }
110             i++;
111         }
112
113         if(cmds[i].func==NULL)
114             myPrintk(0x7, "\nUnknown command:%s\n", args[0]);
115
116     }
117 }

```

```

.
├── Makefile
├── README.txt
├── multibootheader
│   └── multibootHeader.S
├── myOS
│   ├── Makefile
│   ├── dev
│   │   ├── Makefile
│   │   ├── i8253.c
│   │   ├── i8259A.c
│   │   ├── uart.c
│   │   └── vga.c
│   ├── i386
│   │   ├── Makefile
│   │   ├── io.c
│   │   ├── io.h
│   │   ├── irq.S
│   │   └── irqs.c
│   ├── kernel
│   │   ├── Makefile
│   │   ├── tick.c
│   │   └── wallClock.c
│   ├── lib
│   │   ├── Makefile
│   │   └── string.c
│   ├── myOS.ld
│   ├── osStart.c
│   ├── printk
│   │   ├── Makefile
│   │   ├── myPrintk.c
│   │   └── vsprintf.c
│   └── start32.S
├── source2img.sh
└── userApp
    ├── Makefile
    ├── main.c
    └── shell.c

```

Makefile组织

```

1  SRC_RT=/home/lps3025/workspace/lab3/
2  #SRC_RT=$(shell pwd)
3
4  CROSS_COMPILE=
5  ASM_FLAGS= -m32 --pipe -Wall -fasm -g -O1 -fno-stack-protector
6  C_FLAGS = -m32 -fno-stack-protector -g
7
8  .PHONY: all
9  all: output/myOS.elf
10
11  MULTI_BOOT_HEADER=output/multibootheader/multibootHeader.o
12  include $(SRC_RT)/myOS/Makefile
13  include $(SRC_RT)/userApp/Makefile
14
15  OS_OBJS      = ${MYOS_OBJS} ${USER_APP_OBJS}
16
17  output/myOS.elf: ${OS_OBJS} ${MULTI_BOOT_HEADER}
18      ${CROSS_COMPILE}ld -n -T myOS/myOS.ld ${MULTI_BOOT_HEADER} ${OS_OBJS}
19      -o output/myOS.elf

```



```

20 output/%.o : %.S
21     @mkdir -p $(dir $@)
22     @${CROSS_COMPILE}gcc ${ASM_FLAGS} -c -o $@ $<
23
24 output/%.o : %.c
25     @mkdir -p $(dir $@)
26     @${CROSS_COMPILE}gcc ${C_FLAGS} -c -o $@ $<
27
28 clean:
29     rm -rf output

```

基本规则：

```

1 output/myOS.elf: ${OS_OBJS} ${MULTI_BOOT_HEADER}
2     ${CROSS_COMPILE}ld -n -T myOS/myOS.ld ${MULTI_BOOT_HEADER} ${OS_OBJS} -
    o output/myOS.elf

```

将各级子目录下makefile文件中定义好的.o文件作为依赖文件，按照myOS.ld规则生成目标文件myOS.elf，放在output文件夹下。

代码布局说明

链接描述文件myOS.ld如下：

```

1 OUTPUT_FORMAT("elf32-i386", "elf32-i386", "elf32-i386")
2 OUTPUT_ARCH(i386)
3 ENTRY(start)
4
5 SECTIONS {
6     . = 1M;
7     .text : {
8         *(.multiboot_header)
9         . = ALIGN(8);
10        *(.text)
11    }
12
13    . = ALIGN(16);
14    .data      : { *(.data*) }
15
16    . = ALIGN(16);
17    .bss       :
18    {
19        __bss_start = .;
20        __bss_start = .;
21        *(.bss)
22        __bss_end = .;
23    }
24    . = ALIGN(16);

```

```

25     _end = .;
26     . = ALIGN(512);
27 }

```

说明：首先定位到1M地址处。可执行文件的.text段从此处开始。开始存放输入文件(MultibootHeader.S)的.multiboot_header段[12字节]，往后对齐8字节后，再存放所有输入文件的.text段。往后对齐16字节后，接着存放可执行文件的.data段，包含的内容即为所有输入文件的.data段。往后对齐16字节后，接着存放可执行文件的.bss段，包括所有输入文件中一些未初始化的变量。bss段结束后依次向后对齐16字节和512字节。

编译过程说明

直接在终端运行./source2run.sh即可。具体过程是先make编译，编译成功后再执行命令

```
1 | qemu-system-i386 -kernel output/myOS.elf -serial pty &
```

将串口重定向到伪终端，运行时会告知具体是哪个，再据此输入

```
1 | sudo screen /dev/pts/1 #假设是/dev/pts/1
```

通过伪终端输入命令。

运行和运行结果说明

运行结果如下：

The screenshot shows a QEMU terminal window with a dark background and a light blue title bar. The terminal displays the following commands and their outputs:

```

rbzhang >:hello
Unknown command: hello
rbzhang >:cmd
list all registered commands:
command name : description
  cmd: list all commands
  help: help [cmd]
rbzhang >:help cmd
USAGE : help [cmd]

list all commands
rbzhang >:

```

The terminal window is titled "QEMU". In the bottom left corner, there is a red text message "Unknown interrupt1". In the bottom right corner, there is a timestamp "12:28:12".

说明：分别在命令行输入hello，cmd，help cmd。结果分别报错、列出所有内置命令、列出cmd帮助信息。左下角显示中断信息，右下角显示墙钟。

遇到的问题和解决方案说明

实现startShell()时，为了分析读入的一行输入，需要按空格对输入的字符串进行分割。为此，在string.c中添加了一个strtok()专门做字符串分割。shell的具体实现参考了这篇博文:[译] 教程 - 用 C 写一个 Shell<https://nettee.github.io/posts/2019/Tutorial-Write-a-Shell-in-C/>。

发现滚屏功能会导致VGA上左下角的中断信息和右下角的时钟往屏幕上方移动。于是修改了滚屏的范围，使滚屏只对屏幕前24行生效，第25行只用来显示中断和时钟。